

# The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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## TERMS.

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## THE TARIFF.

Extract from the Circular of Mr. RENCHER, to his constituents.

But though the clause making distribution be abandoned under the veto of the President, all the other odious features of this tariff bill were revived. We of the South had been induced to believe this exciting question was forever settled by the compromise law of 1833. That law was the result of mutual concessions on the part both of the North and the South, for the purpose of securing reciprocal advantages. This compromise provided for a gradual reduction of duties from 1833 to the 30th of June, 1842; slowly at first, but more rapidly as it approached its termination. After June, 1842, all duties were to be laid for revenue purposes only, and were not to exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem, or on the amount of their value. This was a concession to the South.

But, as a further security to Northern manufactures, it was agreed, that this duty should be paid in cash, and that dye-stuffs and other drugs used in manufacturing, should come in free of duty. Thus stood the matter up to the year 1842; the South all the while patiently submitting to this slow reduction of duties, under the assurance that, after June 1842, no duty was to exceed 20 per cent. During the whole of this period, no considerable party in this country ever intimated a disposition to violate this compromise. The late Administration, under all its financial difficulties, held the compromise sacred; and the whole of the party, with very few exceptions, voted against its recent violation. During the campaign of 1840, both parties contended that the compromise act was to be held "sacred and inviolate." Mr. Clay, its distinguished author, in a speech delivered in Buffalo in 1833, used the following emphatic language:

"If the compromise be inviolably maintained, (as I think it ought to be) I trust that the rate of duty, for which it provides, in conjunction with the stipulation for cash duties, home production, and the long list of free articles inserted for the benefit of the manufacturing interests, will insure its reasonable and adequate protection."

General Harrison, in his Zanesville letter, holds still stronger language:

"I am (says he) for supporting the compromise act, and will never agree to its being altered or repealed. I will approve no law which goes to alter or repeal the act of 1833."

But how has this promise been kept by the Whig party? Like the wolf keeps the lamb—to be devoured. As soon as they came into power, with John Q. Adams, that arch enemy of Southern rights and Southern institutions, as their leader, they determined "to throw it to the dogs," and you have nothing of the compromise remains, "but the cash duties, and the long list of free articles inserted for the benefit of the manufacturing interests."

Instead of the 20 per cent., which was intended for your benefit, you have to pay from 40 to 100 per cent., even more, upon many of your necessary articles of consumption. Before God, I do not believe there can be found, in the history of party warfare, so flagrant and shameful an instance of political treachery—no especially to party, but to the whole people, and especially to the people of the South; and yet your party leaders and party presses, instead of denouncing it as such, turn round and approve the act, and invoke your indignation against those who could not be induced thus to join in betraying you.

I am aware that the reason assigned for this violation of the compromise was the wants of the treasury. But these wants were created in part by themselves, and, as I believe, to create an excuse for that violation. They made a large increase to the appropriations made by Mr. Van Buren's Administration for the year 1841, and added very largely to the navy—both in its officers and men; as well as the number of ships to be put in commission; and this, too, when that department was under the direction of a gentleman admitted by all to be "every inch a Whig." But the wants of the treasury, though great, and made still greater by themselves, was no sufficient excuse for departing from the compromise; for it was admitted by their most experienced statesmen, that, for revenue purposes only, the compromise was better than the bill which was passed, altho' the duties were doubled. Subsequent facts have shown this opinion to have been correct; because the amount of our imports, in consequence of these high duties, has so much declined. The amount of revenue for the two first quarters of the year 1842, under the compromise, when the duties were lowest, was \$10,739,545; while during the two last quarters, after the passage of the bill of abominations, it was only \$5,770,670—but little more than half. So of the last quarter of the year 1841; under the compromise, the revenue was \$4,936,063; while for the corresponding quarter for the year 1842, under the high tariff, it was only \$2,465,164. So you see an increase of duty does not always increase the amount of revenue; but, on the contrary, when the duty is very high, it diminishes it, and may be put so high as to amount to absolute prohibition, and entirely destroy the revenue; and this constitutes a true distinction between the friends of free trade and those of protection. Both are in favor of some duty on imports; and whether the duty be low or high, it must, to that extent, afford encouragement to the manufactures of this country. But the friends of free trade contend that the Government ought not to lay any duty but such as shall be laid for revenue only; while the friends of a protective tar-

iff desire to cripple trade by duties so high as shall give them the control of the home market, without regard to the amount of revenue raised. To use their own language, they wish to render the country independent of all foreign nations, by laying such duties as shall exclude foreign goods from competition with similar articles manufactured by themselves. You perceive, therefore, if ever this system should obtain complete success, there must be an end to revenue from imports—at least from the importations of such goods as are manufactured in this country. To supply the place of this revenue, we must resort to direct taxes, which must result from persevering in this system of protection. It is, therefore, protection, and not free trade, that is most likely to lead to direct taxation.

But high duties, diminished importations, and the loss of revenue, are not the only evils which this system inflicts upon us. There is another law of trade, which is as certain as anything can be. It is, that the amount of your exports must depend upon the amount of your imports. For a series of years they must be equal, or nearly so. You cannot expect to sell to other nations, unless you buy of them. Whatever, therefore, diminishes the amount of our imports, must, to the same extent, diminish the amount of our exports. And we of the South, who produce most of these exports, will find them growing less and less valuable to us, until we shall be compelled to abandon their production, or submit to the slavish condition of allowing the Northern manufacturers to fix their own terms—both for what they sell to us, and what they buy from us. We find such to be the effects of the heavy duties imposed by the new tariff. Our imports and exports have both fallen off; the price of manufactured goods has risen; while the price of cotton, the great staple of the South, and upon which almost every other business depends, will hardly bear its transportation to market. Truly may it be said of this system, that it makes us hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of our Northern brethren.

You perceive, therefore, that the increase of the tariff was not for revenue, but protection—protection, not against violence, but against low prices, which the manufacturers wish to increase by an increase of duty; for they know full well that the price of imported goods depends upon the amount of duty imposed upon them. Otherwise, you would not hear their continual clamor for high taxes upon all such imported goods as they manufacture, at the same time that they ask to import free of duty such goods as they use and do not manufacture. Let us examine into the secret cause of this extraordinary zeal for high taxes. If the increase of price were confined alone to the foreign article, they would be as much opposed to high duties as we are; but they know that the price of their own manufactures must depend upon the price of the foreign article, which depends upon the amount of duty imposed upon it. When you consume a foreign article with the duty laid upon it, the increased price caused by the increase of duty, is paid for revenue, because the duty has already been paid into the treasury by the importing merchant, and, of course, laid on the goods. But when you consume domestic goods, equal in price to similar goods imported with the duty on, the increased price is paid as a bounty to the manufacturer, and goes into his pocket. This bounty, paid by the people, is what they call protection. The people of this country, therefore, everywhere, upon most of the goods which they consume, pay a large part of the price, either for revenue or for bounty. When duties are low, and your trade is free and flourishing, the proportion of what you pay for revenue increases, and that for protection diminishes; but when the duties are very high, and your importations are small, the amount paid by you, on account of this increased price, is much greater; but most of it is for bounty, and but little for revenue. The late census tables enable us to form some estimate of the relative amount paid for revenue, and that paid for protection. The amount of imported goods upon which protective duties are laid, is put down by a very accurate gentleman at \$45,000,000; and the amount of similar goods, manufactured in this country, and increased in price to the consumer by the duty upon the foreign article, is put down at \$400,000,000. This disproportion has been greatly increased by the high duties in the late tariff. It may, therefore, be put down at this time, as one to ten. While \$10,000,000 is paid for revenue, \$100,000,000 is paid for bounty or protection. This vast burden does not fall alone upon the people of the South, but falls upon consumption everywhere; and the people of the North, not under the influence of manufacturing establishments, are rallying with us against this unjust system of oppression. To us of the South, high duties are peculiarly oppressive; for while they impose heavy burdens upon our consumption, they cripple commerce, and destroy the value of the products of our soil, upon which our prosperity mainly depends. You see, too, why the manufacturers are so clamorous for high taxes. To them, taxation is a blessing; for if they pay one dollar upon imports for revenue, they get ten for bounty in return. You see, too, why those who represent that interest always favor extravagant appropriations of public money, oppose retrenchment of expenditures, and go for distribution, or anything else that shall keep up this necessity for high duties. You see, too, why those who represent the farmers and planters, who are the principal consumers in this country, ought to oppose distribution of any portion of our revenue, which is to be made up by an increase of duties; for while you get one dollar from the revenue in this way, you have to pay ten times that amount for revenue and bounty. As soon, therefore, as the manufacturers found they had a majority in the 27th Congress, they began to pave the way for a protective tariff. They contrived to make it a Whig measure, and either deceived or denounced most of the party into its support. Their orators and presses represented it as the great panacea for a suffering country. Even the bank was secondary to it. The National Intelligencer, printed at the seat of Government, and the great organ of the Whig party, thus introduced the tariff bill to the notice of its readers:

"It will to-day" (says the editor) "be laid before the President, with whom the solemn responsibility will then rest, either to sign the bill and give relief to a suffering people, or, shutting his eyes and his heart to the public distress, refuse his assent to the bill, and plunge his country into hopeless misery."

Such was the common language of the Whig party in 1842. But suppose they had used such language in the campaign of 1840, and had told you that the great relief they had in store for your sufferings, were high taxes, without which you must remain forever in "hopeless misery," would

you have rallied as you did to their standard?—Would you not have rejected such proffered relief with scorn, and trampled it under your feet? I think you would. You labored for relief, and they imposed additional burdens. You asked for a fish, and they have given you a serpent.

Another argument resorted to in favor of high taxes, especially in North Carolina, is retaliation. They say, because the British Government imposes high duties upon many articles, some of which we produce, (such as breadstuffs and tobacco,) that, therefore, we should retaliate by laying high duties upon her manufactures. Stripped of all sophistry, the argument is simply this: that, because the British Government, with an immense public debt, and king and lords to provide for, oppress her subjects by high taxes, therefore we should oppress our people; and this, too, not for revenue, as in Great Britain, but for bounty, or protection to a favored class of people. Our system, therefore, finds no justification even in the British system. The most of the large revenue which she raises, except what is raised from excise and direct taxes, is raised from a few articles only, which are not and cannot be produced in Great Britain—such as tobacco, coffee, sugar, tea, wine, spices, and perhaps silks. These duties, therefore, are laid alone for revenue, and are paid for revenue only. Almost the only high protective duty laid by Great Britain, is laid upon breadstuffs, for the protection of the farmer. Upon manufactured goods the duty is very low—seldom exceeding 15 per cent., and often much less. Thus, you see, the policy of the British Government is the very reverse of what is here contended for. Most of her heavy duties are laid upon the luxuries of life; while we tax luxuries very lightly, if at all. If England lays protective duties, they are mainly for the benefit of the farmer; while we tax the farmer the highest duties upon the necessities of life; while in England, those duties are very low—the declared policy of her present ministry being to enable her people "to buy cheap."—This is my policy, has always been, and always will be; and I can never consent to act with any party who adopt a different policy. I am willing to be taxed to any amount for the support of the Government; but not a cent beyond, or for the avowed benefit of any other section, or any other class of people.

"Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." Such are my views of this protective policy. With me, it is the great question in politics; for upon it must depend the character of every administration. You cannot expect, from any party who believe high duties a blessing, anything but schemes of extravagant appropriation and wasteful expenditure to keep up the necessity for such duties. They are the natural fruits of such a policy. Even Mr. Clay, in a recent letter to his Whig friends of New York, declared he considered it fortunate that the wants of the treasury made high duties necessary. Under the influence of such a principle, it is vain to expect either economy in our public expenditures, or reform of public abuses.

From the Washington City Spectator.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECHES.

The National Intelligencer is performing a very acceptable service in rescuing from oblivion such of Mr. Calhoun's earlier speeches as have been omitted in the work recently published by the Messrs. Harpers. Imperfect as they evidently are, they yet furnish glimpses of that extraordinary talent, which, even at that early age made Mr. C. a "man of mark," and extorted the plaudits of the cynic Randolph, ever more ready with his sneer than his praise. We see no necessity whatever to suppose that "gross deception" or "gross imposition" (the somewhat unusual and uncalculated language of the Intelligencer) was intended by the compiler or publishers in an omission so palpable that its detection was inevitable, and are rather disposed to attribute it to the difficulty of procuring authentic copies of the speeches in question. The mere fact that Mr. Calhoun's present opinions of public policy are not the same as those he entertained more than a quarter of a century since—a period in which mind as well as matter has been accelerated with the impetus of a locomotive, and in which political economy has kept pace with her sister sciences—should be considered neither a matter of accusation by Mr. Calhoun's opponents, nor of shame by his friends.

With as much propriety might we make the man amenable for the crude opinions of his childhood, and discarding all the lights to be derived from learning and experience, say to the human mind, "thus far shalt thou go and no further." Pertinacity in opinion is the fool's virtue, while the wise statesman keeps pace with the onward and upward march of human improvement.

While the Intelligencer is pursuing its researches, it may not be amiss to remind it, that there is still upon record a speech of Mr. Clay, in which he denounces a United States Bank as inexpedient and unconstitutional, and that the arguments he then advanced have never been controverted in any of his subsequent efforts, simply because they are incontrovertible. And to come still nearer home to the Intelligencer, in alluding to the course of a distinguished statesman, whose language its Editors have adopted as their motto, how often has Mr. Webster changed his opinions upon the subject of the currency and free trade within the last quarter of a century?

As explanatory of the circumstances under which the speeches upon the subject of Internal Improvement and the United States Bank were delivered, of which sketches are given by the Intelligencer, we make the following extracts from the very interesting Life of Mr. Calhoun, recently published:

"During the war, while the coasting trade was interrupted, the whole internal commercial intercourse, and the military transportations and movements over our widely extended country had to pass through internal routes, then in a state far less perfect than at present, and the difficulties were immense. Great delay, uncertainty, and expense, attended the concentration of any considerable force or supply on a point where the defence of the country or an attack on the enemy made it necessary. This greatly enfeebled our military operations, and contributed much to exhaust the means of the Government. So great were the expense and difficulties, that it is estimated, for example, that much of the flour delivered at Detroit during the war cost \$60 per barrel, and most of the cannon and ball transported to the lakes not less than 50 cents per pound."

"At the commencement of the first session after the war, while the recollection of these things was fresh, Mr. Madison, in his opening message, among other things, invited the attention of Congress to the subject of Internal Improvements, and recommended Congress to call into exercise whatever constitutional power it might possess over the subject, and if that should not prove adequate, to apply for an amendment to the Constitution granting such additional powers as would be sufficient. Mr. Calhoun, acting, as he supposed, in strict conformity to this recommendation, reported a bill at the next session, to set apart and pledge the bonus of the United States Bank and their share of its dividends, as a fund for Internal Improvement. It made no appropriation, nor did it intend to affirm that Congress had any power, much less to fix the limits of its power, over the subject; but to leave both, as well as the appropriations thereafter to be made, to the decision of Congress, in conformity with the President's views. Nor did Mr. C. undertake to establish either in his speech, or in the bill, and confined his remarks to the general benefit of a good system of Internal Improvements. When urged to assert the power of Congress, he refused, saying that, although he believed it possessed the power to a certain extent, he was not prepared to say to what limits it extended. He had not the least suspicion, in reporting and supporting the bill, that he went beyond the President's recommendation, or that he would have any difficulty in approving it, till the bill had passed both Houses, and was sent to him for his signature."

"It was Mr. Madison's last session, and only a few days before its termination, when the bill was sent to him; and while it was still before him, Mr. Calhoun called to take his leave of him. After congratulating him on the success of his administration, and expressing the happiness he felt in having had the opportunity of co-operating with him in its most difficult period, that of the war, he took his leave. When he reached the door, Mr. Madison requested him to return. He did so, and took his seat; and for the first time Mr. C. disclosed to him his constitutional objections to the bill. Mr. Calhoun expressed his deep regret, first, that he should entertain them, and next, that he had not intimated them to him in time, saying that if he had, he (Mr. Calhoun) would certainly not have subjected him to the unpleasant duty of a bill passed by the votes of his friends, nor himself to having the weight of his name and authority brought against him on such a subject. He then stated that he had introduced the bill, as he believed, in strict conformity to his recommendation, and if he had gone beyond it, it was not intentional, and entreated him to reconsider the subject; but it was too late."

"In this connection, it is due to candor to state that although Mr. Calhoun has never committed himself, in any speech or report, as to the extent of the constitutional powers of Congress over Internal Improvements, yet his impression, like that of most of the young men of the party at the time, was comprehended under the money-power of the Government. Experience and reflection soon taught him this was an error—one, in all probability, originating with him, and others of his own age, in the precedent of the Cumberland Road, which may be regarded as the first departure by the Republican party from the true construction of the Constitution in reference to that dangerous power. Thus much it has been thought proper to state by way of explanation, and as due to that portion of our political history, and the part which Mr. Calhoun acted in relation to it."

"The subject of currency, as has been stated, was particularly intrusted to Mr. Calhoun. It was regarded as the most difficult and important question of the session. All the Banks of the States south of New England had, at an early period of the war, stopped payment, and gold and silver had entirely disappeared, leaving within their limits no other currency than the notes of Banks that either would not or could not redeem them. Government was forced to submit, and not only to collect its taxes and dues, and make its disbursements, and negotiate its loans in their discredited and depreciated paper, but also to use them, at the same time as the agents of the Treasury and depositaries of its funds. At first the depreciation was inconsiderable, but it continued to increase, though unequally, in the different portions of the Union to the end of the war. It was then hoped it would stop; but the fact proved far otherwise; for the progress of depreciation became more and more rapid and unequal than ever. It was greatest at the centre (the District of Columbia and the adjacent region), where it had reached twenty per cent., as compared with Boston; nor was there the least prospect that it would terminate of itself. It became absolutely necessary, in this state of things, for the government to adopt the rule of collecting its taxes and dues in the local currency of the place, to prevent that which was most depreciated from flooding the whole Union; for the public debtors, if they had the option, would be sure to pay in the most depreciated. But the necessary effect of this was to turn the whole import trade of the country towards the Chesapeake bay, the region where the depreciation was the greatest. By making entry there, the duties could be paid in the local depreciated currency, and the goods then shipped where they were wanted. The result of the rule, though unavoidable, was to act as a premium for depreciation. It was impossible to tolerate such a state of things. It was in direct hostility to the Constitution, which provides that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' and that 'no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over that of another.' Thus the only question was, what shall be done?"

"The administration was in favor of a bank, and the President (Mr. Madison) recommended one in his Message at the commencement of the session. The great body of the Republican party in Congress concurred in the views of the administration, but there were many of them who had, on constitutional grounds, insuperable objections to the measure. These, added to the Federal party who had been against the war, and were, in consequence, against a bank, constituted a formidable opposition."

"Mr. Calhoun, whose first lesson on the subject of banks, taken at the preceding session, was not calculated to incline him to such an institution, was averse, in the abstract, to the whole system; but perceiving then no other way of relieving Government from its difficulties, he yielded, to the opinion that a bank was indispensable. The separation of the Government and the banks was at that time out of the question. A proposition of the kind would have been rejected on all sides. Nor was it possible then to collect the taxes and dues of the Government in specie: it had been almost

entirely expelled the country; there appeared to be no alternative but to yield to a state of things to which no radical remedy could at that time be applied, and to resort to a bank to mitigate the evils of a system which in its then state was intolerable. This, at least was the view which Mr. Calhoun took; and which he expressed in his speech on taking up the bill for discussion. It is said to have been one of the most elaborate and powerful he ever delivered. Unfortunately, it is lost. That published at the time is a mere sketch of what took three hours in the delivery and such as it is, never passed under his review and correction, and omits almost entirely all that does not immediately refer to the bank."

"The passage of the Bank bill was followed by the joint resolution of 1816, which prohibited after a certain day, the reception of the notes of any bank which did not pay specie. It received the decided support of Mr. Calhoun, and was the first step towards the separation of the Government from the Banking system. Through the joint agency of the two measures, the currency was brought to the specie standard, and the evil remedied."

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

The subjoined extract of a characteristic letter from John Adams, describing a scene in the first Congress in Philadelphia in September 1774, shews very clearly on what Power the men of old rested their cause. Mr. A. thus writes to a friend at the time:

"When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, because we were so divided by religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Presbyterians, some Anabaptists, and some Congregationalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said 'that he was no bigot,' and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche, (Dushey pronounced it,) deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress to-morrow morning. The motion was seconded, and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph our President, waited on Mr. Duche, and received for an answer that if his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly, next morning he appeared with his clerk, and his pontificals and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the collect for the seventh day of September, which was the thirty-fifth psalm. You must remember, this was the next morning after we had heard the rumor of the horrible cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if heaven had ordained that psalm to be read on that morning."

"After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to every body, struck out into an extemporary prayer which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime, for America, for Congress, for the province of the Massachusetts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upon every body here. I must beg you to read the psalm. If there is any faith in the stories of Virgil, or of Homer, or especially the sacred Scriptures, it would be thought providential."

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. It was in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, a building which (we learn by a recent article) still survives in its original condition, though now sacrilegiously converted, into an auction mart for the sale of chairs and tables, that the forty-four individuals met to whom this service was read.

WASHINGTON WAS KNEELING THEN, AND HENRY, AND RANDOLPH, AND RUTLEDGE, AND JAY, and by their side stood, in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston, and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to Heaven for divine interposition and aid? 'It was enough,' says Mr. Adams, 'to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave pacific Quakers of Philadelphia.' Newark Daily Ad.

From the Jamestown, N. C. Farmer's Advocate.

SALEM EXAMINATION.

The examination of the pupils of the Salem Female Academy, took place on the 1st and 2nd June. The pupils number, we are informed, tho' not officially, about 185. They all appeared in fine health, except an occasional cough—the effect of the ravages of the measles.

The first day was taken up in examining the pupils on the primary branches of an English education, together with Geography and Astronomy, interwoven with which were some of the best music, instrumental as well as vocal, to which we had ever the pleasure to listen.

The second was taken up with Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Music, Dialogues, and original Composition; some of the latter were quite meritorious, especially one on Solitude.

On the close of the examination, Bishop VAN VLECK delivered a very appropriate address, to which our pen can never do justice; the substance only can be given, not the beauties. The occasion was one that gave ample scope to strains of the pathetic, in which the pious Bishop was so eminently distinguished. In his address, he reminded the pupils were reminded of the great difference between the shades of scholastic retirement, and the busy scenes of active life, surrounded by all the corruptions and vices of the world; of the importance of choosing a moral course instead of a life of vanity; and of the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death. The remaining pupils were exhorted to consider the importance of time, and the responsibility resting on each, relative to the improvement of the same; admonishing all, with parental kindness, to be, in every sense of the term, good pupils.

The gratitude and thanks of the Trustees of the Institute were then tendered to the patrons of the Academy, desiring a continuance of confidence and patronage, so long as the institution may continue to deserve them.

The thanks of the Trustees and Patrons, were then tendered to the highly trustworthy Principal, Mr. JACOBSON, and his accomplished and praiseworthy companion, Mrs. JACOBSON, and to each and every Tutor, for the highly satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties; concluding his address with a few impressive remarks; some of which will not be forgotten in the present generation. A parting hymn was sung, and the examination closed.

We venture the assertion, that no North Carolinian could leave this examination, without feeling proud that the good Old North State has an institution within her borders, in every way so eminently qualified to give the rising generation of females—the future matrons of the country—a good literary as well as moral education; the importance of which, every one who has the good of his country at heart, should consider second to none. This institution is a mine (for it is a mine of wisdom) more valuable to the State than even those of Potosi or Golconda would be.

Exchange papers please copy, and oblige.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Alluding to the National Convention, the Hartford Times says: "Whatever may be the wishes of the friends of the respective candidates now, we believe, may we are sure, they will abide the decision of the National Convention. In the mean time we say to the Democracy, you are now united, show fair play, and you will keep united. Rather than see a division, which we do not idly the least expect, in the democratic party, on a mere question of preference," we would exclaim with the veteran Ritchie, "a plague of both your houses!" The democratic party belongs to no man; and when its principles triumph, it is of little importance under which of its many able champions it has been led to victory. No man has any claim on the suffrages of the people; but he should be selected who will be most likely to perpetuate the harmony of the party, and best secure the great objects for which we all contend."

A FAN FOR FANNING.

AND  
A TOUCH-STONE TO TRYON,  
CONTAINING  
An Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress  
of the much talked of Regulation in NORTH  
CAROLINA.

No. IV.

Men seldom give up any natural perfect Right, without some degree of Reluctance; but, of two evils choose the least is so plain, and easy a truth to human Nature, that her feelings dictate attention to it. Thus it was with the People in North-Carolina; they were fully possessed of an absolute Right of instructing their Representatives, they were sensible of it; but they saw that they could not at this time exercise their Right. And they chose to suspend an attempt of enforcing it. One reason that operated much against them was, they could not get an Attorney in all Orange-County, that would appear for them against Exorbitantors; this supposes that there was a combination of some sort, or that Fanning's influence was very great.

Thus the people saw their Money taken from them and they must not know for what; Nor can they know by what Laws they are governed; obliged to sit down tamely, and bear the insolence of Officers, and the gripings and oppressions of Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Vestry-Men, Tax-gatherers, &c. &c. &c. Had Col. F—g been a wise Man, he would have profited by the conduct of the People, and would, as he might have done, have taken this opportunity to fix himself in the good opinion of his Electors; but his ideas of Despotism, were too sublime to suffer such an indignity as had been offered by them who believed him not omniscient; for this seems their Crime, as they say, "No Man in the County is known of more than one tenth of its Inhabitants," and such Representative would find himself at a great loss if deprived of an Opportunity of consulting his constituents—Therefore F—g, not contented with having put a stop to the People, and having robbed them of a perfect natural Right, his direct and steady" Soul, as G. T. calls him, breathed Vengeance, Destruction and Poverty to these insolent Men that dared to suspect him, and attempt to call him to account. The consequence of which was, that the Bon-b Sheriffs now grew more and more insulting, taking unusual Distresses for Levies: taking Double, Triple, or four times the Value; and bearing all they took off to Town, thirty, forty, and sixty Miles; treating the People with remarkable Cruelty, taking By-paths, and other Ways than those they had promised to go in; so that those who followed, with design to redeem their goods, could never overtake them."

These Goods thus taken, were all sold in Town at under Rates; and this became a constant Trade, so that the People of the Town, Officers, &c., who gloried in the spoils of the honest Planters, depended on these Sales to raise their fortunes. And from the Dutch-Folks, and such as were ignorant, they took Four-pence, Six-pence, and a Shilling, in their Tax, more than from such as knew more of the Nature of Taxation; and they, the Tax-gatherers, never returned any overplus."

It has been said, "The People knew not by what Laws" they were governed. This may seem strange to them who have it in their Power to consult Lawyers, and Law-Books when they please. What has been said respecting the Manner in which these People were treated by the Lawyers shows that they had nothing favourable to expect from that Quarter. And the following Fact will show how indolent certain Characters were, to prevent a Knowledge of the Law from spreading among the People. Some Months, after all was still, on the part of the People, there happened to come out a new Collection of the Laws in one Book; two Farmers took a Copy of the Fees, out of it, for recording Deeds of Conveyance; and carried said Copy with them to Court, August 1767. They offered the customary Fees for recording and proving their Deeds, that were taken in other Counties, though what they offered exceeded the lawful Due; at the same Time offered to pay more, if any of them, the Officers, would show any Law for more."

"This was done in Court; upon which, the Man was asked, how long it was since he had commenced Lawyer? The Man, not chusing to be laugh'd by Law, and not Will, persisted in desiring to know by what Law he was refused buying his Business done, when he offered More than the legal Fee. Upon which the Right worshipful Court threatened him, for standing as they said, in Contempt of the Court, which obliged him to withdraw. Here is one instance of the unac-